

# SUGAR and PLANTATION NEWS

## EXPANSION MARKS PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR SAN CARLOS

Extensive Additions Made To Factory and Railroad; Contracts Increase

## NEW CROP PROMISES TO BE BEST YET HARVESTED

Finances of Philippine Milling Company In Excellent Shape, Says Report

Stockholders of the San Carlos Milling Company held an adjourned meeting yesterday and received reports for the fifteen months ending December 31 last. The report of C. H. Atherton, treasurer, is an excellent one and shows assets of \$1,234,972.96 on a capitalization of \$600,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$294,000. There is a credit balance in the profit and loss account of \$418,653.35.

The San Carlos Milling Company is a Hawaii corporation with property at San Carlos, Negros, Occidental, P. I. Practically all of the stock is held here. Last October the capital stock was increased from \$400,000 to \$600,000 by a stock dividend. A cash dividend of three per cent was paid on December 15 last. Regular dividends are one per cent monthly.

Last year the acreage of the company was 6986 and a crop of 16,900 tons was harvested. The estimated crop for this year, since there is a shortage in the Philippines, is 14,000 tons and the acreage is 7382.

The report of P. J. Bell, manager, says in part:

**Factory Additions Extensive**

"After our first crop of sugar was sold, it was definitely decided to increase the capacity of our factory from six hundred tons of cane per day to one thousand tons per day. The machinery was accordingly ordered, but delivery of the machinery were delayed so that none of it was available for the 1915 milling season.

"Most of the machinery for the extension arrived in July, 1915, and was installed in good time for the 1916 milling season. The units installed consist of two boilers, two heaters, four mud presses, ten settling tanks, four crystallizers, twelve concrete mase-cite tanks, one circulating pump, and the necessary pipes, gutters, conveyors, etc., to connect the new units to the original equipment.

**More Milling Contracts**

"With the factory capacity increased, we were able to contract for additional cane and negotiations were opened.

"Plantations 'Santo Thomas,' 'Carmen' and 'La Fortuna' were admitted to the milling contract for the full term and an agreement for one season only was made to mill part of the cane from plantation 'Vallehermoso,' and all the cane from 'Santo Nino.'

"With the exception of 'Santo Thomas,' the mill receives forty five per cent of the sugar from the above haciendas for manufacturing. 'Fortuna,' however, has a provisional agreement, whereby the mill received forty per cent of the sugar for the first five years, fifty per cent for the second five years, and forty five per cent for the balance of the term of contract.

"The total number of acres under contract, actually planted and harvested during 1916 were 6,029. This does not include 'Santo Nino' and 'Vallehermoso,' which are estimated to have about 875 acres in cane. There were also rationed for 1915-16 several fields which were cut for seed and have not been included in the areas just stated.

**Railroad Is Extended**

"Contracting with additional haciendas necessitated extending the railroad to them and there was built during the fiscal year 9.1 miles of permanent railroad, 6.5 miles of which were main line and 2.6 miles were spur tracks.

There were also built five steel railroad bridges and two wooden bridges. You now have a total of 29.28 miles of permanent track, to which will be added this year about 1.62 miles to complete the track through plantation 'Carmen' and to extend the spur on 'Neguri' to a point from where we take our line supply.

**Drought Injures Crops**

"Owing to the drought which prevailed from January 10 to May 13, 1915, in which time less than three inches of rain fell, the 1915-16 crop got a poor start. Many of the fields that the planters had intended to plant had to be rationed on account of there being insufficient moisture in the ground to sprout seeds after the middle of February.

"When the rains did come in May, the cane seemed to start growing fairly well, but up to the first of December the prospect for a big crop did not appear encouraging. However, the rains continued almost as one would have ordered them from May until the present time and the outlook for the crop has been much better than anyone concerned had expected.

"The crop statistics will appear later, for at present the harvest has not been completed.

**New Crop Started Well**

"The 1916-17 crop was started under very favorable conditions. Planting was started in November, 1915, and

## SHIPMENT RECORD 1917 HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP

Estimated Hawaiian sugar crop for 1917	638,870
Estimated production to June 15	413,000
Total shipments from Islands to June 15	360,934
Total shipments to June 1	316,199
Shipments during last two weeks	44,735
Estimated amount sugar awaiting shipment	53,900
Estimated amount delivered market to date	317,000
Shipments estimated on route to market	43,934
Hawaiian cargoes on route to market	278,000
Estimated amount 1917 crop to be shipped June 15	528,329
Estimated crop of 35 Sugar Factors plantations	145,746
Shipments East to June 15	152,088
Shipments to San Francisco to June 15	297,834
Total Sugar Factors Company shipments to June 15	230,480
Estimated amount Sugar Factors cargoes to be shipped	115,300
Estimated crop 17 independent shippers	65,109
Shipments of independents to San Francisco June 15	52,200
Estimated cargoes independents to be shipped	

## FORTY-FOUR PER CENT OF CROP YET TO BE SHIPPED

Forty-four per cent of the estimated 1917 Hawaiian sugar crop remains to be shipped to market.

Figures compiled yesterday by A. M. Nowell, manager for the Sugar Factors' Company, show that forty-three per cent of the Sugar Factors' shipments are yet to be made before the 1917 crop for these thirty-five plantations is packed.

Of the remaining seventeen plantations, forty-five per cent of their estimated 1917 crop remains to be shipped. Mr. Nowell's estimate of the total Hawaiian crop for 1917 is 643,620 tons. Of this amount 360,934 tons had been shipped to date. These figures include the Texas, ready to sail from Hilo with a cargo of 13,900 tons. There remains to be shipped from the entire crop of the Islands 282,686 tons.

The estimated crop to be shipped by the Sugar Factors' Company this year is 528,329 tons. Of this amount 297,834 tons have been shipped to date, leaving 230,480 tons, or forty-three per cent of the estimate to be shipped.

Shipments to San Francisco by the Sugar Factors' Company to date total 152,088 tons, leaving thirty-nine per cent continued into May, 1916. Both rations and plant cane got an excellent start and up to the time of the floods in May were growing excellently. The heavy rains in May retarded the cane on the lower lands, but has helped rather than hurt upland cane.

"To date the new crop is much better than any I have seen here at even date and bids fair to be the best crop the 'Central' has harvested.

"Several swarms of locusts invaded the district during the last half of 1915, but were not allowed to linger long enough to damage the cane much. The planters certainly understand the locusts and quickly drive them out.

**Typhoon Damage Escaped**

"No typhoons passed directly over San Carlos during the year, but we had three strong winds that were tails of typhoons that had passed north of us. Quite a lot of cane was blown down, but was not damaged much.

"The milling was started on the 1915-16 crops on January 25, 1916, and will probably end the last week in July, 1916.

**Remindment of Sugar Improves**

"The new shaft is satisfactory and since it was installed the mill has run fairly well without any serious mishaps; also the remindment of sugar has been much better than it was the two previous years.

"Below is the synopsis of the milling of the third year crop, from January 25 to August 26, actual crop:

Total days available for milling 167.  
Total days operating 150.  
Total days mill stopped for repairs 10.32  
Total days mill stopped for want of cane 6.48

Tons of cane ground per milling day of 24 hours 998.5  
Tons of cane ground per available day of 24 hours 896.8  
Tons sugar recovered 1915-16 16,741.6  
Average tons of sugar produced per acre 2.42  
Tons of cane per ton of sugar 8.94

"After computing the actual crop, the tons of cane ground from Vallehermoso from September 1 to September 30 amounted to 2,086.8 from which 110 tons of sugar were produced.

**Ship Shortage a Problem**

"Owing to the serious shortage of ocean vessels during the first quarter of 1916, it seemed that we would be unable to take advantage of the good prices for sugar in America, and about 2,320 tons of our sugar were sold by our agents to Japanese buyers.

"Later freights to America became easier and there have already been shipped 3,143 tons to San Francisco and the prospects were that the balance of our sugar, about 1,625 tons, would be sold in America.

"The physical condition of our property in the Philippines is good. The mill will require the usual overhauling and the new railroad will require some ballasting and a little grading to put it in first-class condition. The war here will require some new timbers.

"The past year must be considered a prosperous one for your company and the prospects now are that the next year will be just as good or better."

**AUSTRALIAN CROP**

Good growing weather has been experienced in Australia, according to Willett & Gray of May 31. Considerable left over cane is on the fields. Everything is in shape for a good harvest except the labor question, which continues to be a serious menace to the Australian sugar industry.

**BAD BEET WEATHER**

Everywhere sugar companies are warning beet seed planters to get slow in planting their seed. The weather conditions have been bad in most sections, cold weather prevailing all over up to the middle of May. Ohio and Michigan have had somewhat better conditions. California has replanted, somewhat owing to the adverse climatic conditions that worked havoc with the seed.

**TO CLOSE SATURDAYS**

Wireless advices were received yesterday that the announced plan of the sugar trade in New York to do no business on Saturdays has been put into effect. Until further notice raw and refined sugar offices of refiners will be closed on Saturday. The exigencies of the war, it is announced, may cause a change of routine in the trade from week to week.

**MANY CENTRALS GRINDING**

Willett & Gray report 115 Cuban centrals still grinding May 28. During the week twenty-six centrals finished their crop. Production of the entire island to May 26 was 2,457,760 long tons, which is catching up rapidly on last year's figures of even date. Stock in the island is estimated at 813,000 long tons. Some 15,000 tons were shipped to Europe during the week and 45,000 to the United States.

**OFFICIAL FIGURES ARE GIVEN ON CUBAN CROP**

NEW YORK, June 2.—This year's Cuban sugar crop will be approximately 2,600,000 tons, according to an official and final statement issued by Senator Eusebio R. Azpiazu, private secretary to President Menocal of Cuba, and just made public by the Republic of Cuba News Bureau. Compared with last year's record crop the tonnage this year shows a decrease of 5 per cent only. Notwithstanding the late start of the crop and the internal disturbances of the original estimates by less than 20 per cent, and stocks on hand in Cuba today are about 20 per cent less than last year's, according to this statement.

**DANISH CROP REPORT**

Official figures for the production of sugar in Denmark in 1916 are published by Willett & Gray as 112,800 tons, against 125,200 tons in 1915. Per capita consumption has increased from 88 pounds in 1914 to 103 pounds in 1916.

## REVISED FIGURES SHOW BIG YIELD

Complete Estimates For All Plantations Give Crop of 638,870 Tons

Revised estimates of plantation production, complete for all of the fifty-two plantations, place the Hawaiian sugar crop for 1917 at 638,870 tons. The estimates are as of May 1 and are furnished by agents and the Sugar Factors' Company.

The 1917 estimate, if realized, will mean a Hawaiian sugar production exceeding that of any in the last ten years except the record-breaking crop of 1915. The estimated 1917 crop is only 7,545 tons less than the 646,445 tons produced in 1915.

The estimate for 1917 is 45,387 tons more than the production last year and 80,917 tons more than the average annual Hawaiian sugar crop for the last ten years.

Every indication points to the conservative estimates of the plantation managers being realized if not exceeded.

The complete compilation of revised estimates contains the figures of four plantations whose revision was not included in the table published on this page last week. While there are several changes among these fourteen of material amounts, the total reduction from last week amounts to but 1970 tons. The complete revision makes a total reduction in the Hawaiian crop from the preliminary January estimates of 1050 tons.

The following is the first published compilation of the complete revised estimate of the 1917 Hawaiian sugar crop:

Hawaii	Tons
Olaa	30,000
Waialeale	15,000
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Hawai Mill	3,500
Onomea	20,000
Pepeekeo	10,500
Honouliuli	9,500
Hakalau	19,000
Lauwahoehoe	14,500
Kaunakakai	6,500
Hanalei	1,000
Panahala	19,000
Honokaa	8,700
Pacific Mill	7,800
Niuli	2,600
Halawa	2,550
Kohala	6,200
Union Mill	3,000
Halei Mill	8,400
Puakoa	1,000
Kona	5,000
Hutchinson	7,000
Hawaiian Agreli	13,000
Total	234,450

Mau	Tons
Pioneer	33,000
Oloahua	2,000
Waikiki	15,500
H. C. & S.	35,500
Waikiki	36,500
Kaunakakai	6,400
Kipahulu	2,500
Total	151,400

Oahu	Tons
Honolulu	19,000
Waikiki	35,000
Waikiki	35,000
Apokan	9,000
Waianae	5,000
Waialua	30,400
Kahuku	7,500
Laie	1,200
Koolau	520
Waianae	4,700
Total	137,720

Kauai	Tons
Lihue	21,250
Grove Farm	3,750
Koloa	9,500
McBryde	16,500
Hawaiian Sugar	22,000
Gay & Robinson	4,500
Kokua	1,900
Kuneha	16,500
Kilauea	9,000
Makae	6,000
Total	115,300

Hawaii	Tons
Hawaii	234,450
Mau	151,400
Oahu	137,720
Kauai	115,300
Total	638,870

**SHIP SHORTAGE HITS PORTO RICO HARVEST**

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 23.—Sugar shipments from the island to the States have continued to move slowly during the first half of the month and show little improvement over the shipping conditions existing in April.

Shippers, however, have received assurances from the Insular Bureau at Washington that relief is in sight, in the shape of considerable more tonnage becoming available the latter half of this month, and are now quite optimistic as to the final outcome of this disturbing influence on the sugar industry.

Up to this week some 300,000 short tons of sugar had been shipped to the United States during the present grinding season, and it is estimated that there still remains in the island in storage about 150,000 tons awaiting shipment.

**SCARCITY OF SULPHUR BRINGS NEW FERTILIZER**

Because of the high price of sulphuric acid, due to the war, the quantity of ammonium sulphate manufactured in this country is inadequate to supply the demands of agriculture. This nitrogenous salt is recovered commercially as a by-product of coke ovens and gas works.

A certain amount of ammonia in volatile form is liberated on the combustion of any fuel containing nitrogen. In the ordinary course this gas passes out into the air by way of the smoke-stack and is lost.

In certain manufactures, however, the ammonia is saved and converted into a saleable product by passing the chimney through a vat of dilute sulphuric acid, or through a chamber wherein the hot gas is washed by means of a fine spray of dilute acid.

**Sulphuric Acid Scarce**

In either of these processes ammonium sulphate is recovered as a crystalline precipitate, as a result of chemical reactions which occur.

There is as much nitrogenous fuel burned now as there ever was, but sulphuric acid has become a scarce and costly commodity.

The flowers of sulphur from which commercial sulphuric acid is made, has become "contraband" of war, and hence an extremely risky class of goods to ship overseas, even though the purpose for which the acid is to be used is absolutely a peaceful one.

Contraband of War

Warring nations assume that anything potentially capable of being transformed into munitions is going to be used for that purpose. Hence even the captain of a canal-barge would have hard work convincing any naval officer that his cargo was intended for a fertilizer works, and not for a munition factory.

Ammonium sulphate might be called almost the standard tropical fertilizer. Cane planters depend on this form of nitrogen-carrier more than any other

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**SODIUM NITRATE CAUSE OF SOIL DETERIORATION**

W. P. Kelly, formerly chemist at the Hawaii experiment station and now chemist of the citrus experiment station in California, in a recent report states that there is a well defined physical deterioration in soils to which repeated dressings of nitrate of soda are applied. There is also a rapid loss of soil calcium, and an unusually high content of sodium as compared with other elements in the drainage waters from such soils.

Kelly states that sodium nitrate reacts with the lime carbonate in the soil to form small amounts of sodium carbonate. This agrees with the suggestions of P. S. Burgess of the planters' experiment station that the "Lahaina disease" of cane is due to this reaction.

Studies of nitrification in California soils are said to show the favorable influence of manure and leguminous cover crops and only a slight effect of inorganic fertilizers on nitrification.

The results of studies on the movement of nitrates in the soils are taken to indicate that nitrates are naturally formed in cultivated zones to the great extent and that where cover crops and manure are plowed down the porosity of the soil permits more uniform diffusion and movement of nitrates into the substrata.

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## TRADE AWAITS TARIFF LEGISLATION MOVES; MARKET HOLDS FIRM

Promise that the present firmness of the New York sugar market will hold throughout July is seen by the New York correspondent of a local sugar house in his weekly summary of market conditions dated May 31. Both buyers and sellers are marking time awaiting the outcome of the proposed revenue legislation affecting bearing on the sugar industry. The market letter follows:

"The market for raw sugar is somewhat better this week and there are hopes that the present firmness will be maintained through June.

"Cubans are offered for June shipments at 5 1/16 cents C. & F., (6.08 cents) and Porto Rico could probably be bought at 5.89 cents C. I. F., but the quantity of sugar offered is not great.

"If buyers should get a little anxious it is believed they would find the market ready to advance quickly.

"There appears to be a very steady demand for Cuban E. O. B. at 4.65 cents and a steady absorption of granulated both for Scandinavia and South America tends to keep the market here on a firm basis.

"The proposed tariff changes seem to assume new complexities almost daily and buyers and sellers will prefer to wait until the legislators arrive at their conclusions.

"Reports at Cuba for week ending May 26, are:

HIMELY (Six ports) GUMA  
Tons Tons  
Receipts 50,000 56,684  
Exports 39,000 47,742  
Stock 605,280 606,035

Exports to North  
Hatters 18,000 27,171  
Exports to New Or-

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